REGISTERED No. 1—1877

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,996.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First Insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | 2 8 |
| Third do. | 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding Insertions | 0 2½ As. |

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ " " |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ " " |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable no special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line | " 0-8 As. |

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

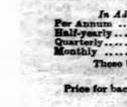
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,945 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaw, on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Cocomada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

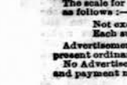
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander B. L. Teenes, on THURSDAY, the 13th December 1877, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MUSKEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

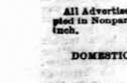
The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Downes, on TUESDAY, the 11th December 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangroie, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. T. Teenes, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th December 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

*For extra steamers see list given below.*

PASSENGERS' RATES

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £36 | £25 | £24 | Without Wines. |
| Suez | 36 | 23 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 36 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 50 | 35 | 14-10 | |
| Aden | £36 | £15 | £24 | With Wines. |
| Suez | 36 | 23 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 36 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 50 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ARSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

### NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. OLYMPIA

WILL SAIL for NAPLES and LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, positively.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

| | Tons. | H.P. | From Bombay. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | 2,080 | 424 | December | 15 |
| INDIA | 2,380 | 500 | December | 29 |
| MACEDONIA | 2,272 | 486 | January | 5 |
| TRINACRIA | 2,107 | 424 | " | 19 |
| THESSALY | | | February | 2 |
| EUROPA | 2,277 | 424 | " | 16 |
| CASTALIA | 2,200 | 424 | At fortnightly intervals | |
| ITALIA | 2,245 | 424 | " | |

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York. For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

### HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,160 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain F. Tregarthen, will sail on SATURDAY, the 8th December, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, about the 22nd December, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, about the 12th January.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 1, 1877.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRAVANCORE | 1900 | 350 | W. Barratt | 10th Dec. |
| (c) ZAMBESI | 2431 | 370 | A. Symons | 17th do. |
| VENETIA | 2726 | 450 | W. B. Andrews | 24th do. |
| (c) GWALIOR | 2725 | 450 | J. C. Babot | 31st do. 1878 |
| SUMATRA | 2488 | 450 | C. Anderson | 7th Jan' |
| (c) THIBET | 2593 | 400 | J. H. Torbock | 14th do. |
| CHINA | 2016 | 450 | T. Alderton | 21st do. |
| (c) TEHERAN | 2589 | 400 | A. H. Johnson | 28th do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Matagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, November 28, 1877.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIRZA PORE | 3763 | 600 | A. Parish | 11th Dec. at 3 p. m. |
| MONGHOLIA | 2833 | 600 | A. Coleman | 24th Dec. do. |
| INDUS | 2470 | 500 | S. D. Shalland | 8th Jan. do. |

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | 4th Jan. 3 p.m. |

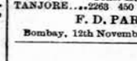
F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th November 1877.

### NOTICE.

"HALL" LINE

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL



WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL at noon on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, positively.

The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder from 9 a.m., for the convenience of passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from CALCUTTA and COLOMBO, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

| Vessels. | Capt. | Disp. Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. ETTORE | C. Lazarich. | 3500 | 400 | on 21st Dec. 1877. |
| S.S. POLLUCE | G. Razusin. | 4211 | 250 | on 10th Jan. 1878. |

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 450 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 180 0 |
| To Port Said | " 320 | " 255 | " 131 0 |
| To Suez | " 300 | " 240 | " 122 8 |
| To Aden | " 170 | " 130 | " 66 0 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

### THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover are anted by the Undersigned at

| | Via Calais. | Via Ostende. |
|---|---|---|
| First Class, Trieste to London | £12-3 | £11-18 |
| Second Class, Trieste to Cologne | £9-19 | £9-14 |
| First Class, Cologne to London | | |

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply o the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

2, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE LOVER'S LAMP

Is portable, safe, and cleanly; requires no dressing or trimming; can be lighted readily; will burn without attention for eighteen hours; and is the cheapest and best Night Light in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

### ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by

EVERY MAIL STEAMER.

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

Per case of 4 dozen do. Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

### REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf

HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT

Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

### COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen Cash Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### CIGARETTES.

| | Cash. |
|---|---|
| Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 .. Rs. | 2 10 |
| Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100 ..... | 2 10 |
| Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100 ..... | 2 10 |
| Do. do. do. per box of 50.. | 1 8 |
| Do. do. do. do. 24.. | 0 12 |

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

*Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.*

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| "Squeezers" with round corner...per pack | Re. 1 8 | Re. 1 12 |
| " " ... " doz. packs | 17 0 | 19 0 |
| " " gilt edged ... " pack | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| " " " ... " doz. packs | 20 0 | 22 8 |

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Lessee ..... DAVE CARSON.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL, VARIETY AND COMEDY COMPANY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1877.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.

FIRST TIME THIS SEASON OF THE VOLUNTEER WARRIORS! THE VOLUNTEER WARRIORS!!

GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH. READ THE PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

☞ MINSTRELSY. ☜

Mrs. Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

Introductory Overture ..... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—"Joy, Joy, freedom To-day" ..... Dave Carson's Choir.
Descriptive Song—"Clasping Hands" Mr. J. E Arnold.
Comic—"Oh! Those Blessed Babies".. Mr. J. Rollings.
Ballad—"Little Bright Eyes ..... Mr. J. B Ferrell.
Comic—"Tilda Horn" (With Tyrolean Echoes) ..... Dave Carson.
New Song—"Nearing Home" (Music by T. M. Carroll, Esq., of Bombay).. Mr. Geo. Norville.
Vocal Trio—"Fair Flora Decks" .... Messrs. Ferrell, Norman, and Arnold.

IN CONCLUSION, GENERAL DAVE CARSON'S VOLUNTEER WARRIORS WILL MUSTER FOR MILITARY EVOLUTIONS.

AUTUMN MACEUVRES AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS.

Hark, the Drum!—The Distant Fife!
Approach of the Warriors!—Eyes Right!
Left Wheel!—Forward March to Head-Quarters!
THREE CHEERS FOR THE EMPRESS OF INDIA!

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

☞ VARIETY!! ☜

LITTLE ETTA AS PADDY'S BRIDE.

SONG.—"Let Brotherly Love continue...C.D'Ace. MR. J. E. ARNOLD.

To be followed by an Original Humorous Trifle, entitled, AN OPERATIC REHEARSAL.

Signora Oyster Patti ..... Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Herr Big Brudder ..... Dave Carson.
Impresario ..... Mr. Geo. Norville.

SONG AND DANCE.—"Dainty Little Nan." MR. J. ROLLINGS.

OISEAUX LEGERS—"Melodie Allemande" ...Gumbert. MRS. DAVE CARSON.

PART SECOND WILL TERMINATE WITH LITTLE ETTA AS QUEEN OF THE AIR, IN HER MARVELLOUS SLAB DANCE, In which she will introduce SEVENTY MOST DIFFICULT AND INTRICATE STEPS.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART THIRD.

☞ FARCE!!! ☜

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with E. L. Blanchard's Farce, entitled,

THE ARTFUL DODGE.

Mr. Gregory Grudge ..... Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Timotheus Trundle ..... Mr. Frank Stuart.
The Hon'ble Frederick Flamwell Fitz Fudge.. Mr. Geo Norville.
Demosthenes Dodge, Esq ..... Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Nudge } Bailiffs. ..... } Mr. J. Rollings.
Budge } ..... } Mr. H. Norman.
Mary ..... Little Etta.

SUSAD SMUDGE.....MRS. HARRY LESLIE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Stalls ..... Rs. 2
Upper Circle ..... " 1 | Pit ..... As. 8

Children under 12 years of age—Half Price to Dress Circle only.

CHILDREN IN ARMS—Rs. 50.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Trouble begins at 9.

Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11. FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. J. ROLLINGS, COMEDIAN AND DANCER.

### ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1878.

At the usual low rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

### CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

on sale at the several establishments of TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### GOOD NEWS FOR CHILDREN.

JUST RECEIVED,

A MAGNIFICENT assortment of PICTURE BOOKS admirably adapted to interest and instruct the young.

Prices from Annas 6 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

### SPORTING AMMUNITION.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPS. | SHOT. |
| CARTRIDGES. | WADDING. |
| POWDER. | SUNDRIES. |

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES

Of every description

IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.

Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, at the Diocesan High School, Byculla, a Schiedmayer Grand Trichord PIANO. A first class instrument at a greatly reduced price.

FOR SALE, a BOAT-SHAPED PHAETON and IRON GREY HORSES with Harness; the complete turn-out Rs. 1,350. Apply to B., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LADIES—NEW STOCK of MILLINERY just received by Mrs. MEDLEY, Milliner, 34, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a handsome Stud-bred Bay MARE with black points, a set of English Harness (Oxford pattern) as good as new, and a light DOGCART. Apply to A. D. SMEATON, Scottish High School, Fort.

HANSOM CAB, in good order, with Lamps, Doors, and Apron, shifting side shutters with blinds, suited for a small Arab horse. Price Rs. 275. Address P. W. B., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a PARTNER with CAPITAL, for a First Class TRADE and INDUSTRY. Apply L. M., Post Office, Bombay.

A YOUNG GERMAN, knowing French, English, German and Spanish pretty well, and who has been Manager of an Export Business in Europe these three years, wishes to find an employment as Manager or Assistant. Highest references given. Apply to A. B. C. D., care of Manager *Gazette*.

CHRISTMAS CAKES—Register your orders in good time for ORNAMENTED CAKES. J. PEARSE, Apollo Street, Falkland Road, and Crawford Market.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINMENTT.

*ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.*

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| XEREZ. | AVIZE. | BORDEAUX. |
| ALTO DOURO. | EPERNAY. | COGNAC. |
| MADEIRA | RHEIMS. | COBLENTZ. |

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

### REDUCED PRICES. OCTOBER 1877.

#### SHERRIES.

| | Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts. | Pints. | | Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts. | Pints. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs. | 37 0 | ... | VINO DE PASTO, a good generous DINNER WINE ..... Rs. | 26 0 | ... |
| OLOROSO, pale sort, fine flavour ..... | 37 0 | ... | PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use ..... | 32 8 | ... |
| MANZANILLA, very, dry and pale ..... | 29 0 | ... | YELLOW SEAL, pale and light ..... | 17 0 | ... |
| GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine ..... | 29 0 | ... | MARSALA ..... | 16 0 | ... |
| OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ... | 29 0 | ... | MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine ..... | 31 0 | ... |

#### PORTS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs. | 32 0 | 17 8 | FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs. | 27 0 | 15 0 |
| | | | WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity ..... | 19 0 | ... |

#### CHAMPAGNES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry. Rs. | 46 0 | 24 8 | TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry ..... | 34 0 | 18 8 |
| F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand... | 46 0 | 24 8 | SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ... | 28 0 | 15 8 |
| TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery | 40 0 | 21 8 | | | |

#### CLARETS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. JULIN, MEDOC { Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines } Rs. | 10 0 | 5 12 | CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine) ..... Rs. | 21 0 | 11 8 |
| BORDEAUX ..... | 10 0 | 5 12 | CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after Dinner Wines } | 26 0 | 14 8 |
| PETIT MEDOC ..... | 12 8 | 7 4 | CHATEAU MARGAUX { | 31 0 | 16 8 |
| MEDOC, Superior ..... | 15 8 | 9 0 | | | |

#### SAUTERNES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs | 31 8 | ... | BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs. | 19 0 | ... |
| SAUTERNES, delicate flavour ..... | 23 8 | ... | | | |

#### BURGUNDIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs. | 29 0 | 15 8 | CHABLIS ..... Rs. | 18 0 | 10 0 |
| POMMARD ..... | 24 0 | 13 0 | RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White ..... | 38 0 | 21 0 |
| MACON ..... | 23 0 | 12 8 | | | |
| BEAUNE ..... | 19 0 | 10 8 | | | |

#### HOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs. | 34 0 | 18 8 | NIERSTEIN (STILL) ..... Rs. | 26 0 | 14 0 |
| FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN ..... | 42 0 | 23 0 | HOCHHEIM " ..... | 25 0 | 13 8 |
| JOHANNISBERG (STILL) ..... | 41 0 | 22 0 | STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL ..... | 23 8 | ... |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH " ..... | 36 0 | 19 0 | GIESENHEIM (STILL) ..... | 20 0 | 11 0 |
| | | | LAUBENHEIM (STILL) ..... | 17 8 | 9 8 |

#### MOSELLES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs. | 32 0 | ... | SCHARZBERG (STILL) ..... | 33 0 | 18 0 |
| SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... | 34 0 | 19 0 | SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL) ..... Rs. | 27 0 | ... |
| FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL ... | 40 0 | 22 0 | WINNINGEN ..... | 20 0 | ... |

#### SPIRITS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ..... Rs. | 30 0 | ... | WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L. ..... | 22 0 | ... |
| COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit ..... | 27 0 | ... | WHISKY, Scotch, Crabbie's ..... Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend) ..... | 20 0 | ... |
| COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy ..... | 23 0 | ... | | 22 0 | ... |
| GIN, London Old Tom ..... | 18 0 | ... | HENNESSY'S BRANDY* ..... | 27 8 | ... |
| GIN, Dry Unsweetened ..... | 18 0 | ... | Do. do. ** ..... | 31 8 | ... |
| HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks ..... | 27 0 | ... | Do do. *** ..... | 33 0 | ... |
| RUM, Finest Old Jamaica ..... | 22 8 | ... | MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do. ..... | 27 0 | ... |
| | | | MARTELL'S do. ..... | 27 8 | ... |
| | | | EXSHAW'S No. 1 do. ..... | 36 0 | ... |

#### LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle. | 3 12 | 2 0 | VERMOUTH ..... per bottle. | 1 4 | ... |
| MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) " | 3 8 | 2 0 | FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ... " | 3 8 | 1 12 |
| CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen " | 2 12 | 1 8 | GINGER WINE ..... per dozen. | 17 0 | ... |
| CHARTREUSE from the { Green ..... " | 7 0 | 3 12 | ORANGE WINE ..... " | 17 0 | ... |
| Monastery ..... { Yellow " | 5 8 | 3 0 | ORANGE BITTERS ..... " | 18 0 | 10 0 |
| COLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy ..... " | 3 12 | ... | ANGOSTURA BITTERS ..... " | ... | 24 0 |
| CREME DE NOYEAU, best ..... " | 3 0 | 1 12 | POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ..... } ½ Pints. | ... | 12 0 |
| CREME DE CITRONELLE ..... " | 3 0 | ... | BRANDY BITTERS ..... | | |
| CREME DE ROSE ..... " | 3 0 | 1 12 | WINE BITTERS ..... | | |
| CREME DE VANILLE ..... " | 3 0 | 1 12 | | | |
| ANISETTE ..... " | 3 0 | ... | | | |

## BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

### MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

| Cash. Per Case. Rs. | A. | | | Credit. Per Case. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 4 | * | ONE STAR, in great demand ..... | 25 0 |
| 25 | 4 | * | ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles ..... | 26 0 |
| 27 | 2 | * | ONE STAR, Decanters ..... | 28 0 |
| 31 | 12 | * | ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete ..... | 33 0 |
| 25 | 12 | * | ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens ..... | 26 8 |
| 27 | 8 | * | ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens ..... | 28 8 |
| | | | Metallic Tumblers for flasks ..... | 3 0 |
| | | | Do. do. for ½ flask ..... | 2 0 |
| 27 | 8 | ** | TWO STARS ..... | 28 8 |
| 30 | 8 | *** | THREE STARS, superior ..... | 31 8 |
| 40 | 12 | **** | FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended ..... | 42 8 |

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

## MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ..... | | | Rs. 350 |
| Do. | Gold Semi-Hunting | Do. Do. ..... | " 350 |
| Do. | " Crystal-Faced | Do. Do. ..... | " 330 |
| Do. | " Hunting. | Do. 2nd Quality Do. ..... | " 290 |
| Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ..... | | | Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 |
| Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ..... | | | Rs. 225 to Rs. 250 |
| Do. | Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance ..... | | " 200 |
| Do. | Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting ..... | | Rs. 50 to Rs. 120 |

SPECIALTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance ..... | Rs. 150, 145 and 140 |
| Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from | Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 |
| Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches ..... | " 65 to " 70 |
| Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches ..... | " 55 |
| Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ..... | Rs. 40, 45 and 55 |

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ..... | Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600 |
| Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters ..... | " 800 to " 2,000 |
| Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ..... | " 400 to " 1,800 |
| Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ..... | " 350 " 800 |

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 7TH DEC. 1877.

YESTERDAY'S London telegrams advise a recovery in Consols from 95¼ to 95⅝, and in French Rentes from 106¾ to 107, but to all appearance there is as little on the surface to account for an improvement as there was for the previous decline. In the Money Market at all events there is nothing to cause any change. The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase in Bullion of £300,000 and in the Reserve of £100,000, but on the other hand Bills Discounted have increased by £400,000, and the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has only advanced from 47 to 47 1-16 per cent, while the market rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills still stands at 3½ per cent.

Coffee is reported quiet but steady, but the quotation for Mid Plantation Ceylon shows a decline of 1s. 3d. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is unaltered, as also are arrival quotations for Wheat, and in Seeds the only change is in Calcutta Linseed, which is 9d. per quarter lower to arrive and 3d. ex-Warehouse.

The Piece Goods Market in Manchester yesterday was firm, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong, with sales estimated at 18,000 bales. Spot quotations are unchanged, and there is evidently no alteration in arrivals, Good Omra, with the F. G. F. clause, February-March shipment, Canal, being quoted at 5¾d., and Good Ginned Broach, with the good clause, January-February shipment, Canal, at 6 1-16d. per lb., the prices we reported from private sources yesterday. The receipts at the American ports yesterday were large, and may have a quietening effect on to-day's Liverpool Market, but we must have a continuance of large figures for some days, or even weeks, before the strength of the market can be materially affected.

Yesterday's telegram from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅞ cents, but March shipment is given at 11⅞ cents, or 1-16 cent per lb. higher than the previous day's quotation for February shipment. The Receipts at the ports to date show the following comparisons:—

| | 1877. | 1876. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday's Receipts ..... | 36,000 | 24,000 | 23,000 |
| Six " " ..... | 146,000 | 151,000 | 145,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept. ..... | 1,650,000 | 1,995,000 | 1,735,000 |

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 54½d. to 54¾d. per oz., but the position we learn is virtually unchanged. The German Government, it is said, continue to hold for 54½d., but there are no buyers at the rate and some private messages give the quotation as 54d. Shipments of £40,000 are advised by yesterday's P. & O. steamer from Southampton.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning at yesterday's rates, and although there has been no quotable change established, the feeling has been weaker all round. The Banks show more disposition to buy than sell, especially for future delivery, and current rates for private paper are now obtainable up to the end of January. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand ..... | Is. 8d. to 25-32d. per Rupee. | |
| Do. " 6 months' sight . | Is. 9 3-16d. | " |
| Credits " 3 " ..... | Is. 9¼d. | " |
| Documents " 3 " ..... | Is. 9 3 16d. | " |
| Sovereigns, each ..... | Rs. 11-8. | " |

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at unaltered rates. Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½.

The SHARE MARKET as a general rule has been weaker to-day. Transactions have been limited and with few exceptions quotations are in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. firmer, but other Bank shares are unaltered. Land Companies are unchanged with the exception of Colabas, which are Rs. 15 higher. In Press Companies we note a decline of Rs. 20 in Albert Company of Kurrachee, Rs. 5 in East India and Mofussil, and Rs. 10 in Scinde Press. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull, and we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, Fleming, Manockjee Petit, and Oriental, and Rs. 10 per share in Colabas.

The COTTON MARKET has been decidedly quieter to-day. The large receipts at the American ports yesterday have induced buyers to withdraw almost entirely, and although prices cannot be quoted actually lower, the tendency is certainly weaker. From up-country the weather reports are not hopeful, and there is less confidence felt as to a large crop than was the case a few weeks ago.

LINSEED remains firm at Rs. 6-11 for ready, but for future delivery there are no buyers.

RAPESEED we still quote at Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 14 per cwt.

FREIGHTS continue quiet. For Liverpool by Steamer the quotation for ready shipment is 25s. and for the end of the month 27s. 6d. per ton, but we have not heard of any engagements at the latter rate.

PIECE GOODS have been rather more freely dealt in, transactions to the extent of about 50 packages from first hands having taken place yesterday evening. The descriptions consisted mainly of Grey Shirtings, Jaconets, and Mulls, at prices generally showing a reduction of a half anna per piece. About 2,500 packages of local made Grey Goods have been sold at 7-7/16 annas per lb., being a slight improvement.

COALS are a shade firmer to arrive, telegrams being to hand reporting a strike probable in the Northumberland Collieries. Sales are reported of a cargo of West Hartley via Cape at Rs. 17½, and a cargo of Carr's West Hartley via Steamer at Rs. 18 per ton alongside.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Banks | No. of Shares. | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | P. a. | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct. | 125 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 40,000 | 500 | all | 6 do. | 740 |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 20,000 | 500 | all | 12 p. ct. | 607½ |
| National Bank of India. | 16,000 | 250 | all | 6 do. | 105 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 60,000 | 250 | all | 10 do. | 665 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albert Mills ..... | 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | .. | | 950 |
| Alexandra S. and W. Co. | 750 | 1,250 | all | 50 p.c* | | 1,139 xd |
| Alfred Mills Co. ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 p.c. | | 1,200 |
| Alliance Spinning ..... | 500 | 2,500 | all | 100 p.c. | | 2,275 |
| Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company ..... | 30,000 | 100 | 100 | .. | | 90 |
| Bhownuggur M. and P. Company ..... | 300 | 2,000 | .. | 40 | p.c. | 1,550 |
| Bombay United ..... | 900 | 1,000 | all | 45 | p.c* | 1,000 |
| Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company ..... | 2,000 | 300 | all | 15 | p.c* | 255 |
| Broach Mills ..... | 1,800 | 125 | all | 10 | p.c. | 115 |
| Colaba S. and W. Co. .. | 900 | 1,000 | all | 40 | p.c* | 880 xd |
| Coorla S. and W. Co. .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 60 | p.c* | 980 |
| Central India S. and W. Company ..... | 2,500 | 500 | 450 | .. | | 650 |
| Dhurumsey Spinning .. | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | 35 | p.c* | 899 |
| Fleming S. and W. Co.. | 1,250 | 1,250 | all | 50 | p.c* | 1,415 xd |
| Great Eastern ..... | 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 50 | p.c* | 1,205 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Co.. | 875 | 1,000 | all | 40 | p.c. | 1,025 |
| Hydrabad S. and W. Co. | 700 | 1,000 | .. | .. | | 960 |
| Jeeraj Ballioo Mills .... | 750 | 1,000 | all | 45 | p.c* | 1,000 |
| Khandelah Spinning .. | 750 | 1,000 | all | 60 | p.c* | 1,210 |
| K. Muncjee S. & W. Co. | 1,200 | 1,000 | all | 45 | p.c. | 940 |
| Madras Spinning ..... | 300 | 1,250 | all | Nil | | 875 |
| Madras U. Spinning.... | 425 | 1,000 | all | 99 | p.c* | 1,205 |
| Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co. ..... | 30,000 | 50 | 50 | .. | | 30 |
| Mandvie S. and W. Co.. | 1,200 | 500 | all | .. | | 361 |
| Manockjee Petit's ..... | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 60 | p.c* | 1,310 |
| Oriental ..... | 1,043 | 1,000 | all | 60 | p.c* | 1,275 |
| Managon S. and W. Co.. | 2,000 | 5,000 | .. | .. | | 280 |
| National S. and W. Co. of India ..... | 950 | 1,000 | all | 50 | p.c* | 950 |
| Neriad S. and W. Co.... | 400 | 1,000 | all | .. | | 850 |
| Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld. .... | 600 | 2,000 | all | .. | | 775 |
| Nursey S. and W. Co.... | 2,500 | 400 | all | 20 | p.c* | 360 |
| Oriental ..... | 1,000 | 625 | all | 35 | p.c* | 740 |
| Princes of Wales Spinning | 600 | 1,250 | all | 75 | | 1,140 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co.... | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | .. | | 860 |
| Soondercbas Spinning .. | 600 | 1,000 | all | 75 | p.c. | 875 |
| Do do. 4 Shares. | 400 | 1,000 | 250 | 125 | p.c. | 305 |
| Sholapore S. and W. Co. | 500 | 1,000 | all | .. | | 1,000 |
| Istoria Mills ..... | 525 | 1,000 | all | 40 | Rs. | 650 xd |

*Per Share for the half-year

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock..... | .. | £20 218- 3-0 | 5 | p. c. | 385 |
| Do. New £20 shares.... | .. | £20 13-16 | do. | | 26 |
| Ditto ..... | .. | £20 65- 7 8 | do. | | 72 |
| Ditto ..... | .. | £20 21-12 1 | do. | | 32 |
| S. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. | 100 | £100 1,000 | do. | | 1,100 |
| Do. New Shares. .. | .. | £18 1992-15 | do. | | 240 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton Press Co.. | 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 150 | p.a. | 1,100 |
| Albert Co., Kurrachee.. | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 15 | do. | 880 |
| Albert Ginning Co..... | 300 | 500 | all | 18 | p.c. | 650 |
| Apollo Press Co..... | 750 | 2,750 | 2,200 | 32 | p.c. | 425 |
| Bellary ..... | 175 | 1,000 | all | 60 | | 650 |
| Berar Company (New).. | 1,755 | 500 | all | 45 | p.a. | 455 |
| Indian Press Co..... | 1,000 | 350 | all | 14 | do | 185 |
| Broach Cotton Co..... | 400 | 250 | all | 10 | do | 70 |
| Carwar Co..... | 1,000 | 1,500 | all | 75 | do | 640 |
| Colaba Press Co..... | 500 | 1,880 | all | 170 | do | 475 |
| Dhollera P. and G. Co.. | 800 | 300 | all | 15 | do | 230 xd |
| East India Press Co.... | 1852 | 1,000 | all | 100 | do | 945 |
| Fort Press Co..... | 50 | 8,500 | 8,250 | 50 | do | 975 |
| French Press Co..... | 300 | 500 | all | 40 | do | 330 |
| Imperial Press Co..... | 1,150 | .. | 1,400 | 100 | do | 300 |
| Mofussil Press and Ginning Co..... | 125 | 400 | 350 | 40 | do | 320 |
| Prince of W. Press..... | 130 | .. | 1,500 | 250 | do | 350 |
| Sassoon's Press Co..... | 600 | 500 | all | 25 | do | 325 |
| Scinde Press Co..... | 400 | 850 | 750 | 60 | do | 440 |
| Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.... | 100 | 1,000 | 925 | 150 | do | 1,050 xd |
| Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co. ..... | 150 | 850 | all | 12 | p.c. | 600 xd, |
| Yokeria United Press Co.... | 50 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | p.a. | 560 |

*Per Share for the half-ye

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Land Co. (New). | 2,948 | 2,000 | all | 20 | p. | 830 xd |
| Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited..... | 7,500 | 150 | all | 4 | p.c. | 90 |
| Managon Land ..... | 1,750 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 20 | p. a. | 675 |
| Port Canning Land Company. Limited..... | 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 13 | p.a. | 240 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ..... | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 2024 | p.s. | 1,993 |
| Bombay Gas Company.. | 50,000 | 50 | all | 7½ | p. ct. | 85 |
| Bombay Saw Mills Co.. | 600 | 1,000 | all | 80 | p.a. | 600 |
| Loading and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. | 500 | 500 | 300 | 35 | p. a. | 265 |
| Malabar Company, Ld.. | 1,150 | 200 | 200 | 7½ | p. ct. | 6½ |
| Mechanical Buildings Co. | 1,000 | 500 | all | p. a. | | 25 |
| Thrasher and Co. ..... | 1,200 | 500 | 11 | 11 | p. ct. | 535 |
| Tegas steant Slip Co .. | 5,000 | 250 | all | 6 | p. ct. | 30 |

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 1st December 1877.
Open 1,288½ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching ..... | 1,60,480 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize ..... | 4,20,041 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph ..... | 1,068 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Trains ..... | 332 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs..... | 5,81,811 | 8 | 0 |
| Corresponding week last year, open 1,288½ Miles ..... Total Rs..... | 6,78,932 | 10 | 10 |
| Decrease..... | 97,121 | 2 | 10 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP EBLANA, 1,351 tons, Captain E. Lever, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

THE SHIP HERMAN, 1,316 tons, Captain J. C. Dillon, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE BARQUE FLYING CLOUD, 343 tons, will sail to-day for Negapatam and Nagore, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. MILTON, 861 tons, Captain H. Johansen, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE S. S. AMARYLLIS, 1,108 tons, Captain T. Blackburn, sailed yesterday for Aberdeen with a general cargo.

THE S. S. HELIOS, 1,497 tons, Captain D. P. Smith, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE S. S. MARINA, 861 tons, Captain R. Ramsay, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and twenty-three deck passengers.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT S.S. MANORA, 419 tons, Captain H. S. Cope, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (Dec. 4), with the following passengers:—Mr. Seabrook, Miss and Master Lambourne, Mrs. DeSilva and two children, and Mr. Smith.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Haw, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Kattywar Coast, and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. Maine, Lieut. Walters, Mr. R. Sivosight, twenty-five rank and file, two women, and seven children, and two hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 1,161 tons, Captain F. B. Trevarthen, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. L. Hunt and three children, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Mr J. H. Carter, Master Mathew, Lieut. A. Gascoigne, Mr. and Mrs. Swarbrack, Col. and Mrs. Rowland, Master and Miss. L. Marchand, Major and Mrs. Blanshard, Capt. and Miss. Blanshard, and Major J. Harger.

## DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's. S. S. ASSAM, 1,747 tons, Captain N. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Australia, with Australian mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne.—Mr. Frank, Mr. Read, Mrs. Sound, Mr. C. Drummond, Mr. Meiklejohn, Mr. John Muller, Mrs. Young and Mrs. Cottell. For King George Sound.—Mr. Urban Bruce, and Col. M. A. Howell.

### ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Virgoria (s)..... | Hay ..... | Kurrachee, Dec 3. |
| 7 | H. M. Steamer, .. | Parsons..... | Portsmouth, Nov 4. |
| | I G S Majora (s) | Cope ..... | Kurrachee, Dec 4. |

### DEPARTURES:

| Dec. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Milton (s)..... | Johanson ... | Dunkirk. |
| | Amaryllis (s)..... | Blackburn ... | Aberdeen. |
| | Marina (s)..... | Ramsay..... | Coast and Calcutta. |
| | Assam (s)..... | Stewart..... | Australia. |
| | Helios (s)..... | Smith..... | Calcutta. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Hermon, Dillon, to Rangoon.
Ship Eblana, Lever, to Akyab.
Barque Flying Cloud, Williams, Mozambique.

The Steamer Vingoria, to K Coast and Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS:

| Dec. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Lartington (s)..... | Dixon ..... | London, Oct 7. |
| | Cheta ..... | Mourilyan ... | Jamaica, June 24. |

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3—Steamers John Straker, Hutton, Diadem, Commilla Socotra, and a steamer (shewed V Q J C).

PASSENGERS.

Per Cheta—Dr Richard Whateland, Mr Nathan, Mr Gilchrist, and 307 return Indian emigrants.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Cheta—5th November, Smyrna in Lat 6° Long 87-32 E.

### MADRAS.

| Dec. | ARRIVALS. | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Malwa (s)..... ..... | Southampton. |
| Dec. | DEPARTURES. | |
| 5 | Khandalla (s)..... ..... | Rangoon. |
| | Deerfoot ..... ..... | Akyab. |

## MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

## PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON begs to announce that he has commenced the organisation of a SOCIETY for the PRACTICE of CHORAL MUSIC, under the above title. Intending members may learn the terms of subscription and other particulars by communicating with Mr. PLUMPTON, care of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

## J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

## THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,

WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
*In pamphlet form, price 8 as.*
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

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GRANT ROAD.

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## DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL,

VARIETY
AND
COMEDY COMPANY
EVERY EVENING.

*See first page for Programme.*

## NOTICE.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BAND.

WANTED, BANDSMEN, from the 1st January 1878. Apply by letter to the President of Band Committee, forwarding references as to character and qualifications. Only men of good character need apply.

T. DUNNE,
Lieutenant and Adjutant B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th November 1877.

*For Sale at this Office.*

## MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13⅔ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6,
WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

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Size 23⅔ by 16 inch.
PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers ..... 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
" " with Rollers. 10 "

## CALENDAR FOR DEC. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....13th, 2h. 25'5m. A.M.
Full Moon .....20th, 4h. 42'6m. P.M.
Last Quarter.....27th, 11h. 10'9m. A.M.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Sat. 8 | ..... | 6 23 | 5 21 | 1 25 m | 7 30 m |
| | | | | 1 4 a | 7 16 a |
| Sun. 9 | English mail expected. | 6 24 | 5 21 | 0 0 m | 8 10 m |
| | | | | 1 47 a | 7 55 a |
| Mon. 10 | ..... | 6 25 | 5 21 | 2 40 m | 8 56 m |
| | | | | 2 32 a | 8 32 a |
| Tues. 11 | ..... | 6 25 | 5 22 | 3 15 m | 9 41 m |
| | | | | 3 21 a | 9 14 a |
| Wed. 12 | .... | 6 26 | 5 22 | 4 54 m | 10 28 m |
| | | | | 4 15 a | 10 2 a |
| Th. 13 | ..... | 6 26 | 5 23 | 4 34 m | 11 18 m |
| | | | | 5 11 a | 10 49 a |
| Fr. 14 | ..... | 6 27 | 5 23 | 5 26 m | 0 12 a |
| | | | | 6 38 a | ..... |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

O'REILLY—November 27th, at Deesa, Rajpootana, the wife of Edward O'Reilly, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COMERFORD—November 28th, at Ferozepur, the wife Francis T. Comerford, of a daughter.
MARSDEN—December 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife F. J. Marsden, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

STIRLING—November 29th, at Dehra Dun, Adeline, the beloved wife of Warren Stirling, Planter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877.


INDIA has not found favour lately in the eyes of the philosophical Liberals who nowadays exert so great an influence over the course of English policy, and from whose writings in the *Fortnightly Review* and cognate publications the curious reader may derive some useful instruction as to what is likely to be the fate of an Empire that allows itself to fall into the hands of professors and prigs. Two or three months ago Professor Goldwin Smith contributed a paper to the *Fortnightly* in which he demonstrated once more, though with less of his pristine vigour and grace of style, the famous proposition with which he astounded his countrymen some fifteen years ago, that the possession of India has a demoralizing effect on the English nation, as it familiarizes the public mind with the idea, so fatal to liberty, that the arbitrary rule of a beneficent despotism may be a good thing for mankind; and the Professor now declares that what he foresaw long ago has come to pass, and that the constant infusion into English society of an Anglo-Indian element, composed of men accustomed to exercise absolute power and holding representative government in contempt, has generated the depraved feeling of sympathy with the anti-human Turks which threatens to make England the foremost opponent of human progress in the East of Europe. One is surprised that Mr. Goldwin Smith should make an admission which implies a secret belief on his part that he and the rest of the noble band of cosmopolitan philosophers who have kept England from going to war with Russia know they are out of accord with the majority of Englishmen; and we do not for our own part think the admission was called for, because, if any change has come over the spirit of Englishmen since the Crimean War, it is that, whereas then the whole nation, with so few exceptions that they might almost have been counted on the fingers, enthusiastically supported Lord Palmerston's policy of keeping the Turk on his legs to protect British interests, now the nation is really divided in opinion, and is withheld from doing what it ought to do in defence of its own interests by conscientious scruples which twenty years ago nearly all Englishmen would have scouted as unpatriotic and ridiculous. There probably never was a time when the English nation was more sensitive than it is now on the score of political morality; and Mr. Goldwin Smith seems to us to have made a most unskilful diagnosis in supposing that the national character has been hardened by the continued possession of India. We agree with him that Anglo-Indians are, as a rule, violent Imperialists, and that it is a pity the government of this country should be conducted on principles which unfit administrators who have served long in India for ordinary public life at home; but their numbers are so small that it is hardly possible they can become a danger to the English Commonwealth.

While Mr. Goldwin Smith urges that the glory of governing this country is morally injurious to England, Mr. Lowe, with even greater perversity, insists that materially the British Empire would be strengthened by the lopping away of that diseased limb called India, which superficial observers believe to be essential to the stability of the Imperial system. Put briefly, Mr. Lowe's argument is that no foreign possession is really worth anything to a State, unless it pays a tribute of money or men; and India, he frankly says, is a dependency from which the English Treasury gets no aid in time of peace, while in time of war its population, who are unable to defend themselves, and from whom it would be absurd to expect the devoted loyalty of English subjects of the Queen, would be a source of anxiety and weakness rather than of strength to the Empire to which they belong. We do not find any fault with this statement of the relations actually existing between England and India. This subject is one on which we have written very frequently; and, without entering into details that would be wearisome, we believe proof absolute might be given of the immense material advantages India derives from a connexion for which she pays nothing except the loss of the sentimental satisfaction of calling herself independent. It is, no doubt, also the case that, were the Empire involved in war, India, instead of furnishing recruits for the Imperial armies, would perhaps require the addition of a good many battalions to her European garrison to keep the turbulent classes of the population in order. Why, then, do we reject the conclusion Mr. Lowe draws from these premisses, that England would be much better off if she cut India adrift? Well, because we think he is misled by what appears to us to be a palpable fallacy. He imagines that it is possible for a rich and free people to avoid war by not provoking it, and to remain a powerful State by avoiding quarrels with their neighbours. England, he says, is perfectly satisfied with herself, her condition, and prospects; the only cloud in her serene sky is that which rises from the East, where her hold of India exposes her to the enmity of Russia. Let India go, and the Eastern Question ceases to exist for England; Russia becomes her friend, and she will remain for evermore at peace with all mankind. But wait a bit. What is the mainspring of England's colossal wealth? Her world-wide commerce, which is not only immensely profitable in itself, but conveys her produce and manufactures into every country, thus enriching the manufacturer and the artisan as well as the merchant. Mr. Lowe proposes, of course, to keep this commerce when India is abandoned by the English, and he is simple enough to believe that no other nation will try to take it away from England. He has forgotten the Duke of Wellington's sensible remark, that England had acquired the command of the seas and colonies and dependencies in every part of the world by force of arms, and that obviously other nations would always be on the look-out for opportunities to recover what they had lost by the same means. Now, towards preserving the dominion of the seas and the right of unrestricted commerce with all Asiatic nations, the possession of India is extremely valuable to England; and in any maritime war, if this country belonged to another Power, the first thing a capable English statesman would do would be to equip a formidable expedition to secure for the English a foothold on the Indian continent. In present circumstances, the settled government which England has established in this country, and which she maintains with a force that has made its might felt in frequent wars throughout the whole East from Alexandria to Pekin, and from Bagdad, Bushire, and Cabul to Singapore, is the only restraining element that keeps Southern Asia from abandoning itself to its old habits of lawlessness and piracy—habits which would be absolutely fatal to the continuance of England's commercial prosperity. If we left India, Russia alone could succeed us; and Russia might indeed keep order, but she would kill English trade with India, China, and the Persian Gulf by imposing protective duties which would be high enough to be quite prohibitive. It appears, therefore, as if England had a good deal more to lose by giving up India than by keeping it, so far as merely commercial considerations are concerned.

Then, as to the military part of the argument, it must be plain to most persons that, in a war with Russia, England, with a powerful army, arsenals, and naval stations all in readiness in India, could attack her enemy most energetically both in Europe and Asia, and that it is a great advantage to her to have a large army always maintained at the expense of this country, a great part of which could be sent on active service beyond the Indian Frontier whenever an emergency arose. Of course, that army must in time of war be recruited and reinforced from England, but the drain of men which Mr. Lowe speaks of with such alarm is a mere fleabite to a nation like the English, in which there is now hardly a young man under 30 years of age who has not been trained to the use of arms, and which, if put on its mettle, could send into the field armies quite capable of maintaining the honour and interests of the Empire. To sum up, then, we say that no nation which is not content to see itself reduced to a state of absolute insignificance can get on without fighting; that the British Empire, without India, would still excite the envy and cupidity of other nations and could not therefore shake off its liability to be involved in wars; and that by keeping India the English people obtain a material guarantee for the security of their trade in ordinary seasons, and a base of operations which would be of the utmost service in a war for the defence of that trade. Mr. Lowe puts sentiment altogether aside in his estimate of national resources, or we might ask him if he does not think that the consciousness of belonging to an Empire which holds such a proud dominion as that of India elevates the character of individual Englishmen not only at home but throughout the Colonies, and makes them prize more highly than they otherwise would do the privilege of being subjects of Queen Victoria. Yet to ordinary minds there must appear to be some value in the sentiment which recently led the Australians to make their most handsome voluntary contribution towards the Indian Famine Relief Fund; and we doubt not that similarly, if England wanted men to fight her battles in India or anywhere else throughout the East, there would be no lack of volunteers from the Australian colonies to lessen that drain on the manhood of England which Mr. Lowe contemplates with such needless dismay.

## FIRST CLASS CONSERVANCY!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some months ago an Inspector of the Health Department complained that the sullage from my cookroom was allowed to soak into the ground immediately outside—a state of matters which I was as anxious as he was should be put a stop to. He directed that a chunam cess-pool should be built to receive the sullage, and said if that were done the sullage would be removed by the Municipal sweepers. As it was the part of the landlord to provide the cesspool, the Inspector obtained a summons against him, whereupon the cesspool was built.

Until a week or two ago, I had a high opinion of the Health Department. No doubt other houses on the Hill were being examined, cesspools were being provided, and their contents removed by a watchful Municipality. Very soon under such a system would the Hill regain its ancient character for salubrity. But happening one morning to be passing unexpectedly up the lane behind my cook-room, I heard the sweeper's pail being scraped along the bottom of the cess-pool, and on looking over the wall I found him distributing its contents over the ground within a radius of 2 or 3 yards! Again, yesterday morning I caught the sweeper dividing the contents of the cess-pool between the roots of a banyan tree growing within 10 feet of my cook-room door and a small shrub closer still! On my asking why this was being done he told me there was no other way of disposing of the sullage!

Now, people may fancy that "sullage" from a cook-room cannot be very offensive, but if, as was the case in the present instance, it be kept for a day or two in a covered cess-pool and the animal and vegetable *debris* which unavoidably gets mixed with the water becomes partially decayed, I can assure them that the odour is both offensive and powerful, and I was glad to get beyond range of it as speedily as possible.

I duly complained to the Health Officer, and he promptly sent an Inspector who examined the place and informed me that the sullage would henceforth be removed.

But it is as to what follows that I would desire specially to draw public attention. I inquired how the sullage would be removed, and the Inspector said, "the sweeper would carry it to the sea-side." On my further asking how many trips a day the man would make, I was told "nine," and in answer to a still further inquiry I was informed that there are *sixteen* sweepers for this special work for the whole of Malabar Hill!

It may be that there are other house-holders on Malabar Hill, who, like myself, have been led to believe that the conservancy of the Hill was being looked after in an improved fashion, and it is only a kindness to draw their attention to the fact that 9 by 16 = 144 pails will represent the quantity of sullage that can be removed from *all* the houses on the Hill each day!

I dare say the Health Officer will say that they cannot do more with the money at their disposal, but then it is surely a farce to compel landlords to build cess-pools to collect sullage in one part of a compound only to have it poured over another! So far as I can see the 16 sweepers might as well be paid off, and the sullage left to take care of itself!

If the state of matters on Malabar Hill, where the inhabitants are able to give utterance to a hearty "growl" whenever occasion demands, be such as I have described, what about the poorer parts of the native town?

Malabar Hill, Dec. 5. G. M.

## A NEW PALACE FOR H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The short leader in your issue of Saturday, the 1st instant, which refers to a rumour that a new palace is to be built for H. H. the Gaekwar, deserves attention. You say that Raja Sir T. Madava Rao is too enlightened a Minister to contemplate such an undertaking, and express your full confidence that no pressure will induce him to spend money so fruitlessly. There is only one quarter from which such pressure can come, namely, the British Government, and I shall endeavour to show why a desire to influence the Minister in this direction should not be lightly imputed to that Government—on somewhat broader grounds than the immediate necessities of the State alluded to in your article.

I take it for granted that the British Government desires to see the Native States in a flourishing condition, for the better they are off the less trouble they give. The Nizam, with Berar and a heavy debt, would ten years hence give much more annoyance than if he had neither Berar nor debt. But to the Baroda State this remark applies with more force than to any State in India. At the beginning of the present century it delivered itself over to the British, bound hand and foot, simply that it might escape from financial ruin. For twenty years British officers toiled and sweated to set it on its legs again, and then when it had just begun to walk on all fours and could not yet stand upright, it turned refractory and tried hard to get free of the apron-strings. The consequences were fresh debts and more than a quarter of a century of such wranglings as produced permanent jealousy and ill-will.

The Baroda State has thickly populated and naturally rich territories, but it is a mistake to think that its public treasury was ever well-filled. In truth, its condition has always been an extremely impecunious one, though a contrary impression may have arisen from the undue proportion of its revenues diverted into the Gaekwar's private purse. Even the private fortune of the Gaekwar has never been anything extraordinary, though it may have at times appeared so because the whole of it has been spent on jewels, elephants, gold and silver play things, or on feasts and displays.

When Raja Sir T. Madava Rao came to Baroda the State was supposed to be insolvent. Now, by saving and scraping there not only *appears to be* no debt, but (if the unaudited figure of £) a few—a very few—thousands have been put aside, probably for the first time in its history. If the famine had smitten Guzerat these would have gone like and with the water. How useful they would then have been; fortunately, however, there was no famine and there are the savings, though if one or two little projects now on foot are carried out, such as the water-supply of the capital, the extension of the Dabhoe line, &c., they will be much diminished.

But is it absolutely necessary that a Native State should spend the whole of its income at once? If the paternal British Government can, by striving, force it to keep out of debt, can it not go a step further and insist that the sums thus fortunately acquired should be laid aside for emergencies? Nothing has ever been saved up to this time, and it is not likely that anything more will be for some time to come after the next two years or so are over.

The present modest rate of expenditure cannot well last. Even if the present Maharaja turns out a model prince, the expenses of the Court will increase after his minority. But besides all the excellent ways in which money may and should be expended as detailed in your leader there is one source of expenditure which must, should the present reform last, increase permanently.

For the first time the State during the last two years has engaged the services of regular judicial, revenue, medical, and educational officers. In process of time the cost of efficient public departments will increase and the margin of possible saving will be smaller than it now is, for no proportionate growth of revenue can be expected.

Even if all should go well we cannot consequently look forward for such another opportunity as the present one for keeping expenditure far below ordinary receipts. So the British Government is bound to see that the best possible use is made of an exceptional state of affairs. These savings may be put aside for emergencies or for less opportune times, or, if they are expended to the last farthing on the supposition that a Native State must live from day to day, such use should be made of them as will be beyond criticism—nothing to me very difficult, as the whole country is a century behind the British districts which surround it.

A new palace is not a scheme beyond criticism. Perhaps the most curious thing a Gaekwar ever did yet was to furnish most of the money which went to build the Sailors' Home in Bombay, which has not a decent building in his own territory. But even this act would be nothing compared to raising a new palace a little outside Baroda, when one had just been completed of which no use had ever been made. Granted that the building is not sufficiently roomy for the numerous attendants, but close to the Nazar Bagh is an unsightly old palace at present in use, which is sadly in need of repairs, and which at a comparatively small cost could be rendered safe, sightly, and wholesome, while it might without difficulty be connected with the newer pile.

There is only one argument in favour of a new palace which can be seriously advanced, but it would be difficult to meet it as seriously. The Nazar Bagh stands in the middle of the city. The city itself is a hopeless sort of place—narrow, crowded, ill-ventilated streets, with, as a consequence, the natural results of carelessness, 

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

## THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, DEC 7.

A despatch from Ghazi Ahmed Muktar states that there are still three feet of snow on the ground at Erzeroum and the surrounding country. A Russian Corps of observation is stationed at Deveboyun, whilst the remainder of the Russian forces are scattered about in the neighbouring villages.

## THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

According to unofficial Turkish advices, a Turkish Division is close upon Pirnova.

The Turks have occupied Popkoi and Kesroya.

The Russians are hurrying reinforcements to the relief of the force which was driven from Elena by Suleiman Pasha.

## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, DEC 6.

M. Dufaure has undertaken the task of forming a new Ministry.

## THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The homeward mails of the 19th November last, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, DEC. 6, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm.
Sales strong.
The London Cotton Market to-day closed firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera ..... | 5 7/16d. |
| Bar Silver ..... | 54½ to ¼d. |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account ..... | 99⅝ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes ..... | 107 |

The Manchester Market has been firm.
The Bank of England Returns for week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Reserve of Notes ..£ 10 800,000.. | Inc. £1,000,000 |
| Bills Discounted ..£17,500,000.... | Inc. £400,000 |
| Bullion .....£23,600,000.... | Inc. £300 000 |

The proportion of Reserve to Liabilities is 47 1-16 per cent.
Sarah Scott has arrived from Bombay.
Buteshire has left for Bombay via Suez Canal.

## RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand ..... | 1s. 8¾ to 25-32d. | per Re. |
| Do. 6 months' sight.... | 1s. 9 3-16d. | " |
| Credits, " 3 " " ..... | 1s. 9¼d. | " |
| Documents, 3 " " ..... | 1s. 9 3-16d. | " |
| Sovereigns, each Rs. 11-8 | | " |

## THE FRONTIER WAR.

A ROAD is being constructed up the Shergasha ridge, and skirmishing went on all Wednesday. The enemy lost ten killed and wounded. The advance into the Bori valley took place yesterday.

By a telegram received from the camp before Bagh we learn that all is well there. Gareeba was to be attacked and destroyed yesterday, December the 7th.

WE hear by telegraph from the Field Force in the Shergasha Pass, that the casualties in the operations of the 6th inst. were slight, being one Kahar killed, and three sepoys wounded. The forces returned yesterday, the 7th, to Bori, and will blow up all the Jowaki towers there. The attitude of the Hasankhels is very satisfactory. To prevent the Jowakis trying to implicate them by firing from Hasankhel land, they have established a picket on our left as the Ashukhels have done on our right. No firing on our pickets took place last night.

It is stated that on the visit of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India to Scindia's dominions he is to present H. H. the Maharaja Scindia with his commission as a General in the British Army. There are to be a number of Durbars, durbar, banquet, fireworks, &c., at the Lushkhur.

THE *Deccan Herald* :—We hear from Sholapore that the country is looking well, and the crops in splendid condition—a perfect contrast to the state of things last year when the country was black and burnt up. The authorities on agricultural matters say that the crop this year will be a one rupee two annas crop. There is no appearance of famine about the place. A few people are in the relief house, but these are of those who were emaciated and sick at the time of the great famine. Their numbers are reduced weekly, and there will soon be no occasion for a relief house at all.

WE hear that the Calcutta Cricket Club has sent a challenge to the Bombay Parsee Cricket Club, inviting them to Calcutta to play a match at an early date, which challenge the Parsees have accepted.

MR. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM is supposed to have in the press a sister book to his "Chronicles of Dustypore," dealing chiefly with the chronicles of Madras. It is whispered that he has accepted the Puisne Judgeship in Calcutta in view to establishing a claim for the Chief Justiceship of Madras, when Sir Walter Morgan retires.

MR. WILLIAM WALKER MUNRO has been reappointed Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

THE Bellary correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes:—After a temporary command of some three months, Colonel Rowlands, C.B., V.C., took leave of the 43rd Light Infantry at a full dress parade on the evening of 28th ult. He address. ed the regiment at some length, and expressed much regret at vacating the command of a corps so distinguished, and in which he had experienced such a ready and hearty co-operation from both officers and men in the changes necessarily introduced by him owing to the special and delicate nature of the service confided to his honourable assuming command. He had been pleased, and most agreeably disappointed, to find from the very outset of his command that there existed no grounds, for any thing he had heard to the prejudice of the regiment, and while he expressed a hope that the men he then addressed would ever be found worthy of the honourable traditions of the 43rd, he assured them that his warmest interest in the regiment, under all circumstances, could only cease with his life. He spoke in the highest terms of the drill and discipline, and particularly thanked Major Crozier for the valuable and earnest assistance rendered him by that officer, and, in conclusion, generously thanked officers and men for placing it in his power to say that he was proud of the state of efficiency in which the regiment would be found by Colonel Cochrane, V. C., the distinguished officer who succeeds him. Certain matters connected with Colonel Rowlands's command of the regiment render his complimentary and affecting farewell particularly gratifying to every well-wisher of the 43rd Light Infantry."

A CORRESPONDENT of a mofussil paper, writing from Berar, relates the following circumstance :—While out in the district the other day, I came across a snake which was beside my tent; my attention was drawn to the reptile by the barking of my terrier. Armed with a stick, I proceeded to the spot, where I found the snake and five little ones about a span long, each in a small bush. I soon despatched the repulsive looking reptile, but could not find the youngsters, although I searched high and low. My curiosity was roused, and on opening the snake found, to my astonishment, the five small snakes in the mother's stomach. Now a question arises, is it the case that the young snakes take refuge when in danger in the mother's stomach? This is worth knowing.

AT Laboro the English Protestants have had divine service for several years within the tomb of a dancing girl, whose virtue was conspicuous by its absence. The tomb is necessarily a large one, and the Chaplain has made a comfortable kind of place of worship out of it. The Laboreans are, however, beginning to see that the edifice is unsuitable for the purpose to which it is applied; and a project for a new church has now been started in anticipation of the early arrival in his diocese of Bishop French.

THE Lucknow *Witness* (a Missionary organ bitterly complains of the spread of drunkenness among the native Christian churches. "Whatever," says our contemporary, "the cause of this state of things may be, the sad fact cannot be denied. Whosesoever the blame may be it is clearly the duty of those in authority to do something to cure the evil, and to do it now. The average native Christian gets his notion of Christian morals from the life of the Christians by whom he is surrounded. When he sees his brethren getting drunk at betrothals and weddings he argues that it cannot be very wrong for him to do the same. In large stations where more than one Mission is in operation, it is next to impossible to form a high standard of sobriety unless all the Missions in the station are agreed on this point and uniform discipline is administered."

WE had an article in this paper (*Bangalore Spectator*) some months ago, headed, "Farewell Hatchi," and we believed that we had heard the last of this interesting but irrepressible young lady. We were wrong, however, for we are told that her friends in England are raising money in order to get a divorce for her from her heathen husband. We need not go into the particulars of the case, for we feel certain that most of our readers are conversant with the facts, but we will give a line or two for the benefit of those who may not know so much about the case as those who have been for some time resident in this Province. Hutchi was married some years ago to a Hindu of her own caste, and some time after she attended a girls' school under the charge of Miss Anstey, when she became a convert to Christianity, and as a consequence she refused to live with her husband, and arrangements were made to have her married to a young man from Madras, when her husband took legal proceedings to prevent it. The case came on for hearing before the Deputy Commissioner, who decided that Hutchi was the lawful wife of her husband, and that she could not be married to anybody else. This decision was confirmed by an appeal to a higher court. But the friends of Hutchi were equal to the occasion, for they hurried her off to England, so that she might be out of the way of any harm coming to her. In England her friends tried their best to get her separated from her husband, but they did not succeed. But they have now got a given up heard, for we are told that they have sent out 27£ to Miss Anstey in order that a divorce may be obtained, and that Hutchi may be set free from the bondage under which, according to her friends, she is held. We do not think they will be more successful in the case they are about to institute than in those that went before, and they do not deserve to be. We think those who have been agitating in this matter have been guilty of trying to bring about a grievous wrong, which fortunately the law prevented them from doing. The inconsistency of some pious people is extraordinary; it sets all sense of justice and right at defiance, and does not care how it accomplishes its end, so that it does accomplish it. Take the case in point: here are people who are desirous of committing a most flagrant piece of wrong under the belief that they are doing a good deed, and thereby serving God.

ACCORDING to the *Figaro*, the exploits of Mr. Stanley in Africa have excited in France a spirit of emulation to give us a new expedition. That popular journal says: Is France to have its Stanley? An undertaking as interesting and daring as that which has covered with glory the celebrated American explorer is being prepared under the auspices of the Geographical Society, and under the direction of M. Duveyrier. The object is to cross equatorial Africa by going up the Niger on the west side, with a view of arriving, on the other, at the Indian Ocean. There is a large space, on the border of which all explorers have arrested their progress. It requires a person of strong moral and physical character to enter on such an enterprise. A man of this stamp has been found in the Comte de Semelle, a lieutenant of the French Army, who bears one of the greatest names of the nobility. This officer has passed almost the whole of his life in Africa, where he held a command in a regiment of Turcos. He speaks Arabic fluently and a number of its dialects. In order to struggle against the dangers which must threaten his expedition he has chosen a strong escort of old Algerian soldiers all accustomed, like himself, to an adventurous life, and to constant privation and fatigue. The Count will leave France in a small schooner which he has baptised the Saadia, or the Happy Star. He intends to establish in the most favourable position a factory, which will form the nucleus of a colony.

## SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN

YESTERDAY morning, Mr. John Storrar, the Secretary of the Bombay Co-operative Society, while at work in his office, fell suddenly off his chair on to the floor as it seized by a fit, and some fifteen minutes afterwards expired. As soon as he fell, the clerks employed in the office sent for a doctor, and Mr. McCabe arrived directly after the deceased had breathed his last. At first it was supposed that the death was the result of natural causes, but shortly afterwards a bottle containing the remains of an ounce of prussic acid was found in his desk, which led to the supposition that he had committed suicide. We learn that the unfortunate man, who had been in the country only a little over two years, was in a depressed state of mind for some time latterly, in consequence of his having become involved in monetary difficulties. A few days ago, he filled his schedule in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on which occasion he stated his liabilities to be thirty thousand rupees.

The sad occurrence of yesterday is the more to be regretted from the fact that Mr. Storrar has left a widow and seven children, who had come from England to join him in Bombay about two months since.

Notice of the death was sent by the Police to the Coroner, and Dr. Blaney held an inquest in the co-operative Stores, Marine Street. The following evidence was taken :—

Mr. Andrew Dunlop Smeaton said—I am Master of the John Connon High School and a director of the Bombay Co-operative Stores, and live in the Fort. Deceased was the secretary and agent of the Bombay Co-operative Society. He was about 40 years of age. He joined the society on the 17th January 1876. This morning, at about half-past eleven o'clock, a packer employed at the Co-operative Stores came to my residence and said that *burra bhib* (meaning the deceased) was very sick, and asked me to come at once and fetch the doctor, meaning Dr. Craig. Dr. Craig was not in, and I hurried round at once and saw the deceased in the office. He was sitting in his usual office chair, with his feet in the lower one, his head leaning back, his mouth open, and his eyes half shut. He was breathing deleteriously and once in about 40 seconds. I noticed that he was very pale, that his head was cold, and that his pulse was almost gone. I ordered him some brandy and went for the doctor. Whilst I was going for a doctor I saw one of the employés of the stores pass me, and as I knew he was going for a doctor, I turned back and came to the store again. After my return—not more than five minutes—Mr. McCabe was passing the door and I called him in. He came and was prescribing for the deceased. While he was writing a prescription, I found that the deceased had died. I noticed no smell from the breath of the deceased. I found a little bottle in one of the right-hand drawers of the desk of the deceased. The glass-stopper was lying beside. It contained a very little more liquid than is now in it. There was some pill-like paper before the bottle. I have known deceased for about two years. I knew him very intimately. He was sadly embarrassed in his pecuniary circumstances. He was insolvent and his insolvency troubled him a good deal. He was in much depressed in spirit. He had recently brought his wife and family to Bombay. About a year ago deceased was in very much the same trouble as now, and was then advised to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. At that time I thought he was out of his mind. So strong was that feeling in my mind that I wished to take away his revolver. He declined to give up the revolver, and said, "What you ought to do is to send me to Colaba." I have recently observed that he was nervous—that is why he could not lay his mind to any work. After having found the bottle marked prusic acid, I ascertained that an order had been received in the office for two ounces of prussic acid and with some other medicines. I then opened four parcels which I found lying in the counter, and found in these three bottles marked respectively carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid. The full bottle of prussic acid is of the same size as the bottle that I found nearly empty, it has a similar label and marked "Poison—D. S. Kemp and Co."

Mr. John Bristed deposed.—I am an Assistant in Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co. About 3 p.m. yesterday I received a written order from the Co-operative Society for 2 ounces of prussic acid and 2 ounces of carbolic acid and 2 ounces of corrosive sublimate. Schule's prussic acid was in the order, but we do not keep it. We supplied the ordinary prussic acid of the pharmacopœia. I wrote back stating the kind of acid I had supplied. I supplied the two bottles marked prussic acid now shown to me. Each contained one ounce of prussic acid and both are labelled poison. The Co-operative Society send frequent orders to Messrs. Kemp and Co. for drugs which are sometimes poisonous. I believe I gave back the order to the peon who brought it.

Lawrence Azavedo said—I am a cashier in the cheque department of the Co-operative Society. I came to the office of the Society at 8 o'clock this morning. The deceased came to the office between 9 and 10 a.m. I observed nothing the matter with him. Yesterday morning the salesman gave me this order, and I wrote out another order for 4 items, tissue paper, carbolic acid, prussic acid and corrosive sublimate, and sent the order by the hamal named Maccum Budda to Kemp and Co. Maccum returned with four bottles, which he left in the counter. When I came to office this morning the bottle was still on the counter, where they were left yesterday. Shortly after the deceased came to office this morning he went to the counter, took up some of the four bottles and tore off the paper cover and went away to his desk. About half past 11 a.m. I heard the book-keeper calling out for Mr. Jackson and I ran into the room of the deceased. I saw him lying on the floor. Mr. Jackson came in and helped me and others to put the deceased in this chair. Deceased never spoke. He died about a quarter of an hour afterwards.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, stated that from the smell must he had heard on the appearance of the body he was of opinion that death was occasioned by an over-dose of prussic acid. The quantity which appeared to have been taken by the deceased was sufficient to cause death in a very short time.

Mr. McGibbon, an apothecary, who saw the deceased just before his death, was also of opinion that the cause of death was an overdose of prussic acid.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict to the effect that the deceased died from having taken an overdose of prussic acid while labouring under temporary insanity.

A DUEL IN THE AIR.—There is on record an account of a duel in balloons, which is worth repeating. On the 3rd of April, 1808 M. Jacques Garnerin and M. le Pique, both of Paris, quarrelled. Being both men of elevated minds, they agreed to fight in balloons, and in order to give time for their preparation, it was determined that the duel should take place on that day month. Accordingly, on the 3rd of May, the parties met in a field adjoining the Tuileries, where their respective balloons were ready to receive them. Each, attended by a second, ascended his car, loaded with blunderbusses, as pistols could not be expected to be efficient in their probable situations. A great multitude attended, hearing of the balloons, but little dreaming of their purpose; the Parisians merely looked for the novelty of a balloon race. At nine o'clock the cords were cut, and the balloons ascended majestically amidst the shouts of the spectators. The wind was moderate, blowing from the N. N. W., and they kept, as far as could be judged, within about 80 yards of each other. When they had ascended to the height of about 900 yards, M. le Pique fired his piece ineffectually. Almost immediately after, the fire was returned by M. le Granpree, and penetrated his adversary's balloon; the consequence of which was its rapid descent, and M. le Pique and his second were both dashed to pieces on a house-top, over which the balloon fell. The victorious Granpree then mounted aloft in the grandest style, and descended safe with his second about seven leagues from the spot of ascension.

## THE FIRST PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.

GOOLBAI VS. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE MANOCKJEE.

THIS case, in which the plaintiff sues defendant to recover Rs. 20,000 as damages for breach of a promise of marriage, was resumed yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court. It is the first case of its kind among Parsees, and a large number of members of that community crowded the Court and seemed to take a warm interest in the proceedings. The Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Gill and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff having closed on Thursday evening, Mr. Gill addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant yesterday. He said he thought he need not trouble his Lordship at any length on the first issue as to whether there was any betrothal or not. On that point perhaps it would be sufficient for him to show what the law was, and he could not do so in better words than he had found used in a French treatise on the law marriage, where it was stated that the consent of the parents of a boy and girl to arrange to marry them together does not oblige either the boy or girl who has not consented; it is necessary for the validity of the contract that it should be reciprocal between the parties. The evidence in this case as to actual promise between the parties themselves after they came of mature age was very slight, and consisted merely of the statement of the plaintiff herself, and it was contradicted by the defendant. If (Mr. Gill) apprehended that the Court in this Court would not come to the conclusion that the fact was proved without any corroborative evidence. He contended that the same principle should guide the Court as was acted upon in marriage cases in England, where the evidence of the mother's statement as to the parentage must be corroborated in some material particular; and he submitted that the evidence for the plaintiff was not of that description. The evidence of the promise was exceedingly slight, and it was contended that it was supported by what had been called "evidence of conduct." Of evidence of conduct on the part of the defendant there was none, though there was considerable evidence of conduct on the part of other people. It was contended that the defendant might well cry "save me from my friends," for he seemed to have been surrounded by injudicious people. His parents, in the first place, had been extremely anxious to prevent the marriage taking place, and other persons were constantly coming to the Police Court, as he should prove, without the defendant's consent, and without his knowledge. He did not think the defendant could be held answerable for the conduct of his friends; and he should show that from the earliest date his client systematically refused to marry the plaintiff, and for reasons which would be told to the Court and which he thought the Court would consider sufficient. The case for the defendant was shortly this. The Court had heard already what was the exact position of the parties. They were first cousins the defendant's father being the brother of the plaintiff's mother; and they were brought up in the same house at a very early age, when the boy was five and the girl four years old. He should prove that after they had both arrived at the age of puberty, the defendant systematically refused to marry the plaintiff, and that other objections were raised to the match. He (Mr. Gill) would call several witnesses to prove that this statement was utterly untrue; and he should prove that there was no possibility of access of the defendant to the plaintiff. He should call evidence to show that the plaintiff's mother knew that plaintiff was pregnant for a long time past; and that it was only an attempt to foist the cause of the pregnancy upon the defendant. He should call evidence to show that she returned to her mother's house on the 23rd March. She said that Pestonjee brought the powders to her at her mother's house with a letter signed by him. The evidence about that letter ought never to have been admitted, and it was most unlikely that a respectable man like Pestonjee would take poisonous powders to a young girl of nineteen. Pestonjee would deny positively that he took to her any powders or wrote her any letter, or saw her at her mother's house.

The Judge said it was stated by Nanabhoy Davur that Pestonjee called him a d——fool for not getting his (Pestonjee's) letter back.

Mr. Gill said Nanabhoy was completely under Mr. Eduljee Repenning's influence; and, far from being a witness for the defendant, was a hostile witness to the defence. Then, if the child was the defendant's, why did she agree to endanger her life, by consenting to procure abortion? This was a case in which a large quantity of extraneous matter had been imported to throw dust into the eyes of the Court. The whole of the extraneous matter had been got up in order to introduce the story of the pencil letter. The defendant's council said those letters had never passed out of the possession of the plaintiff and her friends, and the evidence of Nanabhoy, who was a mere catspaw in the hands of Mr. Edulji Repenning, only showed that the letters remained in his possession. The witness alleged to have been seen by several persons, then why was it that no respectable person was called to give evidence regarding their existence? Coming to the meeting in July, Mr. Gill said it was strange that a cook and a servant, and Dhunmai, the midwife, who was likely to talk the subject all over the town, should have been present at an important interview regarding the progency of the child. It was improbable that Limjee, instead of taking a bold stand upon the respectability, should have placed it in the power of his menial servants and a woman like Dhunna to proclaim to the world the matter of his shame. It was a got-up story and all the witnesses differed considerably as to the time and the details of the interview. Rustom, who came from Dumaun, told a different story from Shapurjee, the cook, so that there were discrepancies not only as to the details of the interview, but even as to the persons who were present. The story of the midwife was also contradicted in a material way. It was mentioned for the first time only in this Court. If true, why did not plaintiff tell her solicitors of it, and why did they not call for those copies at the Police Court.

The Judge asked if defendant received a notice to produce them there but denied their existence.

Mr. Gill said it was only a general notice to produce documents, and there was no special notice regarding the copies of the pencil letters. It was all a concoction about those letters, and Mr. Limjee would state positively that, at the interview in question, no letters were produced by the girl, and that no copies were taken by him. Mr. Gill next pointed to discrepancies in Dhunna's testimony regarding the story of the pencil letters. It was utterly false that any letters were produced. What possible object could there be for producing the letters or for taking copies of them? The witnesses for the plaintiff attempted to prove too much; but fortunately for the defendant they broke down on cross-examination. It was untrue that Dhunna, a woman-of-all-work, was asked by Jerbai to examine the plaintiff; or that she reported she (plaintiff) was gone eight months with child. The fact was that, when questioned as to whether child is alive, plaintiff hung down her head in silence—overpowered by shame; and that she was thereafter sent away to her mother's house. If defendant admitted the paternity of the child at the interview, and never afterwards denied it, what necessity was there for her putting the letters carefully away in her cupboard? If true, there would have been so many witnesses to support her story—Limjee, Dhunna, Shapoor, Jerbai, and even Pestonjee, who said that the handwriting of the pencil letters was defendant's. But if she had no access to the defendant about the alleged time, if she was pregnant by some other man, if the story of the interview and the admissions made at it were untrue, then those letters would be of importance to her on the discovery of her pregnancy. That was probably the motive which led her to get up that story about her visits to defendant, her seduction, and the writing of those letters, with the view to conceal her shame consequent upon being pregnant by some other man. After pointing out further discrepancies in the evidence of Dhunna, Mr. Gill said it contradicted completely the evidence of plaintiff as to the production and copying of those letters by Limjee; and he therefore asked the Court to discredit the whole of the plaintiff's evidence in the case.

The Judge—But if the letters had not been produced, why should Dhunna say that they were?

Mr. Gill said it was utterly false. The servants and the plaintiff herself told what was untrue. The plaintiff's story was contradicted by Dhunna, she in her turn was contradicted per Shapoor, and they again contradicted each other. The letters never were produced, and defendant never saw them.

The Judge asked if Limjee believed in the girl's misconduct, why did he not send her back to her parents' house, saying he would have nothing to do with her.

Mr. Gill—She was sent back.

The Judge—it was for the purpose of sending her to Damaun.

Mr. Gill proceeded to say that, if Limjee believed that the child was begotten by his son, he would have insisted on his marriage with plaintiff, of whom, as his niece, he was exceedingly found; and if the boy did not agree, he would have been turned out of the house. Mr. Gill said he would shew that the son had very little to do with the sending of the plaintiff away to her house, and that what Limjee did was done by him with all the tenderness of an uncle. That the attempted abortion had the consent of Limjee and his family was an incident introduced into the story in the cruellest, most unfeeling, manner to prejudice the mind of the Court. It was most unlikely that the uncle and aunt, who had kept plaintiff at their house with the tenderest care, would consent to the attempt to procure abortion being made; for if the child was their sons, what necessity could they have been placed under to send the girl away? The story of the attempted abortion, as far as defendant's parents were concerned, was another concoction in the plaintiff's case.

On the Court sitting after luncheon the, learned counsel continued his address, remarking it was most strange that Rustonjee, who came from Damaun the preceding day, was present at the alleged interview at Limjee's house. The story of the interview at Limjee's house was wholly a concoction. There might have been a meeting at Sonabai's house at which Rustonjee may perhaps present; but that he was no meeting as alleged at Limjee's house. The fact was the plaintiff's witnesses had agreed to tell a story about an interview, but they had not put their heads sufficiently together to agree as to the position of the parties during the whole thing, as far as Mr. Limjee's house was concerned, was a cock and bull story. If it was defendant's child—the child of his first love—by his cousin to whom he was allegedly betrothed—been attached for a long period, what necessity was there for him to say that it should be sent to Damaun and given away to somebody. Why the supposition was against the course of nature. It might be that he believed the child to be begotten by somebody else, and he said it should be sent away to prevent interference; but he did not wish to see its face again, but it was unnatural to suppose that, believing the child to be his, defendant insisted on its being murdered or given away to somebody. Coming to the evidence of Rustai, Sonabai's cook, the learned counsel said he prevaricated in the grossest manner about the debt of Rs. 8,000 due to him by his master and mistress—this man who had attempted to bribe Mr. Limjee, a trustee of Sonabai's estate, and his manager to part with the trust funds.

The Judge said he (Rustai) did not seem to have had any quarrel with Limjee, and why should he state what was not true? No doubt the witnesses disagreed as to small points, but they all agreed in saying that the letters were produced at the interview.

Mr. Gill said his Lordship, on looking over the evidence, would find the contradictions to be more and more every day to live in this neighbourhood.

The President—I think that is pertinent to the inquiry, if you think Worlee Hill is a desirable place for residence.

Dr. Hewlett—I certainly think, with all due submission, that my remarks are pertinent to the inquiry, because we know an injunction has already been granted, and the Municipality has to pay Rs. 300 a month for having removed the nuisance from houses uninhabitable and I believe similar injury will be done to the owners of other houses at Worlee Hill, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Janardhun Gopal, and others. And you will deprive the island of one of its best building sites, where the breeze is as pure and healthy as in any other part of Bombay. At the same time I wish to say this, that rather than Bombay should remain in its present state, without any system of drainage and sewerage at all, though I think there is no doubt that the present authority in the world to do where we should take it that we knew where to take it. It was supposed that the harbour would be better off for the sewage which has been on the first Commission that ever sat, and it was argued and supposed, that to discharge the sewage into the harbour would be best, because it was on the east side of the island. I may say that the last Commission, of which Dr. Hunter was a member, sitting as late as 1869, condemned the discharge of sewage on the western foreshore

By Mr. Bell—How many years ago is it since you had occasion to notice the deposit on the Breach Candy shore?

A. I saw it several times while I was Health Officer, between 1865 and 1873.—Q. Since then, have you had any opportunity of examing the foreshore? A. I have not had any occasion to do so.—Q. You are not aware of the state of the foreshore at the present time? A. No, I have not examined it lately.—Q. Since 1873? A. I believe I examined it in 1874, when I wrote that minute.

By the President—Supposse it could be satisfactorily shown that the sewage would not return to the shore, would your objection to the proposed outfall then cease? A. I should require very strong evidence.—Q. Suppose it was satisfactorily shown? A—If I were shown that it went out a mile to sea, I should say it was perfectly safe. —Q. If you were shown it went a mile out, you say that would be sufficient? A. Yes, certainly.—Q. Disapproving of the proposed outfall at Worlee Hill, what alternative do you suggest? A. I suggest the point of delivery proposed by Major Tulloch, to the north.—Q. The exact point? A. Somewhere?

A. To Sion. I am speaking simply of the best scheme, in my opinion, irrespective of cost; I believe the best plan would be to carry it to Sion, and then take it across to Coorla and apply it to the reclaimed land there, and then allow it to flow over filter beds and discharge into the effluent water into the upper part of the Tanna Creek. I believe that, from a sanitary point of view, that would be out and out the best plan that could be adopted.—Q. But supposing here are not means for carrying out that scheme, what would you suggest then? A. But I think that there are means. If I am told there are not, then I think you might safely try what Mr. Crawford proposed in his evidence the other day.—Q. Have you any idea, roughly what the cost would be, take the Worlee scheme? A. Major Tulloch said 64 lacs, but that included 3 lacs and fifty thousand rupees for sluices for the removal of the storm waters, and the purchase of 1,000 acres of land, which was estimated to cost 5 lacs. It also included the cost of preparing the land for irrigation, which was estimated at more than a lac, and the cost of a high level sewer across the swamps. I suppose a sewer of some kind would be necessary, but I do not think it need cost 9 lacs. These are very large ones, and they are included in Major Tulloch's estimate of the total cost.—Q. Would not those items be necessary in carrying out the scheme you suggests? A. I do not think the cost of the sluices, say, 3½ lacs, ought to be considered.—Q. That would bring it down to 61 lacs? A. To Rs. 60,70,000.

By Mr. Hart—That proposal leaves out Colaba and also Malabar Hill? A. Yes. But Mr. Walton's plan for sewering Colaba and Malabar Hill I look upon as essentially bad; it might be brought into the scheme. Then, if Major Tulloch's scheme leaves out Colaba and Malabar Hill, Mr. Walton's leaves out Chinchpoogly, Sion, Dharavee, Mahim, and Worlee, representing a population of about 51,000.

By Mr. Bell—Did Major Tulloch's scheme contemplate the sewerage of those places? A. Yes.—Q. Of Mahim? A. Yes, I think so.

Mr Bell—I think he said the main sewer being carried along there would permit of it, but he did not provide for it.

Dr. Hewlett—It would permit of it, at all events, where as the other scheme would not. I will correct myself so far as to say that Major Tulloch's scheme permitted the sewerage of the whole island, whereas Mr. Walton's is only a partial scheme.

By Mr. Hart—Do not you think it would better to treat these out-lying places in detail? A No I think not.—Q. They're high levels, are they not? A. Chinchpooply is.—Q. And Mahim? A. Mahim is not. Q. It is much higher than the flats, is it not? You would not recommend the sewage being brought down to a low level in order to be pumped up again? A. No. I think a modification of Major Tulloch's scheme is perfectly feasible. I would say, use your existing pumps and instead of going to the expense of carrying the main sewer right out to Sion, which would cost the sum of 10 lacs of rupees on account of the enormous amount of excavation that would have to be made through trap rock, you might have a high level sewer from the site of the present pumping station to Sion, which would reduce the cost considerably.—Q. Do you advocate the utilization of the sewage? A. Certainly. It will be admitted, I suppose, by everybody that it is proved that the utilization of sewage is the right way to dispose of it.—Q. Is the utilization of sewage advocated merely as a means for its satisfactory disposal, considering local conditions, or in the hope that it will be remunerative? A. I doubt the remunerativeness. I do not think we should count on that as likely, but I do think that in this country, as Mr. Fedder says, you will be paid for the water, whether it is fair or whether it is foul, but I do not think that a sewage farm will pay. I believe you will be paid for the water by the cultivators, who will be very glad to get it for perennial cultivation.—Q. Supposing you carried your sewage out to Coorla, the ground would have to be prepared, I presume? A. That leads me into another question. I think the Municipality are not admitted, I consider, sufficiently conscious fevers will be endemic in Bombay, by filling up the flats with decomposing matter. When they have done, as I consider it, this injury to the town, they will have to take out their *cutchra* again to Coorla, and place it on the swamps. Unfortunately, when the *cutchra* was first sent there, the work was given to a contractor instead of being done departmentally, and the contractor was not bound to level off the surface. Consequently, he heaped up the *cutchra* in high mounds. Had he been bound by contract to deposit the sweepings to a certain height over the swamps, a very much greater area would have been ready for cultivation than is the case at present. There is no doubt that in course of time, say in 50 years, a large portion of the ground I am speaking of will have been reclaimed by town sweepings, and then you could not possibly have a finer place for the utilization of the sewage.—Q. Do you propose postponing the sewerage for 50 years? A. No, certainly not. I have said already, when speaking of the Worlee outfall, that the sewerage of Bombay is a matter of the most urgent and vital importance.—Q. I understood you to say it will take 50 years before the place where you propose to utilize the sewage is prepared and ready? A. I say, speaking roughly, that before you have any considerable area reclaimed by town sweepings, it will take a long time. There are now about 60 acres prepared.—Q. Then you would require to have ground prepared for utilization of the sewage at Coorla? A. I should first of all advise the existing ground to be utilized. The 60 acres of it already prepared. And then I should allow the effluent water to pass through ground reclaimed by sand. I would make filter beds on the intermittent downward filtration system. You would probably have to fill in, according to the Merthyr Tydvil scale, about 60 acres. At Merthyr Tydvil it is found that an acre of land so prepared will purify 100,000 gallons of sewage per diem, and if one acre will do that, of course 10 acres would purify a million gallons and 60 acres six million gallons.

By Mr. Bell—Can you tell us what the nature of the soil is there? A. I would not put it on the present soil. I would fill in the swamps with sand.—Q. Where would you get the sand? A. Say from Butchers' Island. There is plenty of sand to be got all round.—Q. What do you suppose it would cost to fill 60 acres in as you describe? A. I cannot say that.

Mr. Bell—It is necessary to know what the cost would be before you accept a scheme.

Dr. Hewlett—An engineer should be asked to explain that. I should think it could be done under a lac. I have asked Mr. Walton, and he thinks about Rs. 87,000.

The President—For preparing the ground? A. For preparing the filter beds.

Mr. Bell—I think he said the main sewer being carried along there would permit of it, but he did not provide for it.

Dr. Hewlett—It would permit of it, at all events, where as the other scheme would not. I will correct myself so far as to say that Major Tulloch's scheme permitted the sewerage of the whole island, whereas Mr. Walton's is only a partial scheme.

By Mr. Hart—Do not you think it would better to treat these out-lying places in detail? A No I think not.—Q. They're high levels, are they not? A. Chinchpooply is.—Q. And Mahim? A. Mahim is not. Q. It is much higher than the flats, is it not? You would not recommend the sewage being brought down to a low level in order to be pumped up again? A. No. I think a modification of Major Tulloch's scheme is perfectly feasible. I would say, use your existing pumps and instead of going to the expense of carrying the main sewer right out to Sion, which would cost the sum of 10 lacs of rupees on account of the enormous amount of excavation that would have to be made through trap rock, you might have a high level sewer from the site of the present pumping station to Sion, which would reduce the cost considerably.—Q. Do you advocate the utilization of the sewage? A. Certainly. It will be admitted, I suppose, by everybody that it is proved that the utilization of sewage is the right way to dispose of it.—Q. Is the utilization of sewage advocated merely as a means for its satisfactory disposal, considering local conditions, or in the hope that it will be remunerative? A. I doubt the remunerativeness. I do not think we should count on that as likely, but I do think that in this country, as Mr. Fedder says, you will be paid for the water, whether it is fair or whether it is foul, but I do not think that a sewage farm will pay. I believe you will be paid for the water by the cultivators, who will be very glad to get it for perennial cultivation.—Q. Supposing you carried your sewage out to Coorla, the ground would have to be prepared, I presume? A. That leads me into another question. I think the Municipality are not admitted, I consider, sufficiently conscious fevers will be endemic in Bombay, by filling up the flats with decomposing matter. When they have done, as I consider it, this injury to the town, they will have to take out their *cutchra* again to Coorla, and place it on the swamps. Unfortunately, when the *cutchra* was first sent there, the work was given to a contractor instead of being done departmentally, and the contractor was not bound to level off the surface. Consequently, he heaped up the *cutchra* in high mounds. Had he been bound by contract to deposit the sweepings to a certain height over the swamps, a very much greater area would have been ready for cultivation than is the case at present. There is no doubt that in course of time, say in 50 years, a large portion of the ground I am speaking of will have been reclaimed by town sweepings, and then you could not possibly have a finer place for the utilization of the sewage.—Q. Do you propose postponing the sewerage for 50 years? A. No, certainly not. I have said already, when speaking of the Worlee outfall, that the sewerage of Bombay is a matter of the most urgent and vital importance.—Q. I understood you to say it will take 50 years before the place where you propose to utilize the sewage is prepared and ready? A. I say, speaking roughly, that before you have any considerable area reclaimed by town sweepings, it will take a long time. There are now about 60 acres prepared.—Q. Then you would require to have ground prepared for utilization of the sewage at Coorla? A. I should first of all advise the existing ground to be utilized. The 60 acres of it already prepared. And then I should allow the effluent water to pass through ground reclaimed by sand. I would make filter beds on the intermittent downward filtration system. You would probably have to fill in, according to the Merthyr Tydvil scale, about 60 acres. At Merthyr Tydvil it is found that an acre of land so prepared will purify 100,000 gallons of sewage per diem, and if one acre will do that, of course 10 acres would purify a million gallons and 60 acres six million gallons.

By Mr. Bell—Can you tell us what the nature of the soil is there? A. I would not put it on the present soil. I would fill in the swamps with sand.—Q. Where would you get the sand? A. Say from Butchers' Island. There is plenty of sand to be got all round.—Q. What do you suppose it would cost to fill 60 acres in as you describe? A. I cannot say that.

Mr. Bell—It is necessary to know what the cost would be before you accept a scheme.

Dr. Hewlett—An engineer should be asked to explain that. I should think it could be done under a lac. I have asked Mr. Walton, and he thinks about Rs. 87,000.

The President—For preparing the ground? A. For preparing the filter beds.

Mr. Bell—I think he said the main sewer being carried along there would permit of it, but he did not provide for it.

Dr. Hewlett—It would permit of it, at all events, where as the other scheme would not. I will correct myself so far as to say that Major Tulloch's scheme permitted the sewerage of the whole island, whereas Mr. Walton's is only a partial scheme.

By Mr. H

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder

100 first class Moulmein teak squares.
100 second class ditto ditto.
In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

NOTICE TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND NATURALISTS.

A very handsome pair of Cashmere Deers, Buck and Doe, will be sold by Public Auction, at Brighton Villa, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 8th inst., at 2 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome rich open carved and French polished backwood furniture, mostly made to order, plated glass and porcelainwares, a sewing machine, by Wilcox and Gibbs, at "Brighton Villa," Victoria Cross Road Byculla.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Auction, at "Brighton Villa," the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J H Blakeman, Esq., the same comprises fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best electro plated, cruet, breakfast, pickle and egg frames, tea and coffee service, hotwater curry dishes, kettle pitcher, table spoons, and forks, table, chamber and piano candle-sticks, and rich open carved and French polished black-wood furniture, such as oblong, dining, drawing room, pier, sewing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, sideboard, chiffoniers, tea-poys, hatstand, drawing room easy and mallet pattern arm chairs, ottoman sewing machine, by Wilcox and Gibbs, screens, teakwood and iron bedsteads, cheval and dressing glasses, chest of drawers, wardrobe, gown presses, cupboard, Tucker's argand lustres, flower vases, table ornaments, book, plants, &c., &c.

Now on view.

McEWAN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m. a consignment of this excellent and well-known beer just landed ex s. s. Italia, consisting

108 casks each 4 rooms Qts.
45 " 7 dozen Pts.

In small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE of valuable landed property in Shamjee Hussajee Street, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Sai Ruttonbai, daughter of Khoja Assenbhoy Gangjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgager, Khoja Allarnckia Soomar, sole Executor of the Will of the late Khoja Peer Mahomed Soomar, in pursuance of the Power of Sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 10th day of March, 1874,

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under 902 and by that of Assessment under No. 97, containing by admeasurement 22 feet in breadth and 50 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee street on the West by the Public passage, on the north by a well and on the south by the house of Khoja Assoobhoy Gangjee.

For further particulars and conditions of all application may be made to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 10th Dec., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 bales Ticks.
7 cases White-ground Prints.
25 reams Cutting Paper.
A quantity of Himalayan teas consisting of Bohea, Souchong, Pekoe, Souchong, Hyson and Green Hyson.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-goods at the Office of Messrs. Wallace and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY next the 12th inst, sale commencing at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the office of Messrs Wallace and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

A quantity of printed white and dyed piece-goods in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a park phaeton with moveable coach box, a single horse tonga with moveable hood, an iron grey galloway.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., the household furniture, carriages, horses, &c, the property of F. D. Parker, Esq., leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plaints will be sold at 6 A M. the same day.

AUCTION SALE of the stock in trade consisting of drapery, hosiery, millinery, jewellery, &c., of the late Hajee Essan Dawood in Apollo Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the stock in trade of the late Hajee Essan Dawood.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French, polished Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, Double Barrelled Breach Loading Gun by JAMES WOODWARD, &c., on the 3rd floor of the house occupied by WHEATLEY, MADDEN and Co. in Elphinstone Circle Fort.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed by S. M. Johnson, Esq., to sell by Public Auction on a date to be hereafter fixed, at his residence in Elphinstone Circle Fort, the whole of his valuable and handsome household furniture, of which full particulars will shortly appear, and which is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1877.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, at Rampart Row, next door to their rooms.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the household furniture, the property of the late Captain A. Gray, the same comprises, rich cut glass stem glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best electro plated, cruet, breakfast, pickle and egg frames, tea and coffee service, hotwater curry dishes, kettle pitcher, table spoons, and forks, table, chamber and piano candle-sticks, and rich open carved and French polished black-wood furniture, such as oblong, dining, drawing room, pier, sewing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, sideboard, chiffoniers, tea-poys, hatstand, drawing room easy and mallet pattern arm chairs, ottoman sewing machine, by Wilcox and Gibbs, screens, teakwood and iron bedsteads, cheval and dressing glasses, chest of drawers, wardrobe, gown presses, cupboard, Tucker's argand lustres, flower vases, table ornaments, book, plants, &c., &c.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PRICE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, &c.

THIS SATURDAY, the 8th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of 24 cases Price & Co.'s celebrated perfumery, consisting of hair and marrowoil, almond cream, smelling salt, violet powder, orangeworn tooth picks, carbolic acid and military and naval soap, diamond cement, pure glycerine, cherry toothpaste, balm of columbia, celebrated golden and macassar oil, fancy scent boxes, lime juice and glycerine, rose, water, boar's grease marking ink, glycerine, honey, brown windsor, shaving and transparent soap, bloom of roses cold cream, cosmetique, salts of lemon, sprits of harlem, milk of roses, pomade Turkey sponge florida, and lavender water, essence verbena, rose geranium, frangipanni, rondelita, bouquet, jockey club, lemon, vanilla, almond, raffia, orange, and celery, toilet vinegar, eau-de-cologne, and a variety of other essences.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large quantity of white and coloured piece goods.

AT 1 P.M.

The property of an Officer:—
A mail phaeton by Starten and Loudon with Lady's steps.
A chestnut charger—aged—height 14-3, very quiet in single, harness.
A Dark Bay Persian Horse—14.2½, aged—a capital charger, quiet in single harness.
Both the above have been driven daily, and have been passed as Cavalry and Artillery chargers. Also a large English mail phaeton suitable for a pair of Australians, a strong English built buggy.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, a fine collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. at "The Rock," Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite to the Sassoon Mills.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c, the property of F. D. Parker, Esq., leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plaints will be sold at 6 A M. the same day.

AUCTION SALE of valuable stock-in-trade, consisting of an assortment of handsome sets of glassware, rich porcelainware, Elkington and Mappins' platedware, splendid glass, 12-light chandeliers and table candelabras, Tucker's hanging argand lamps, valuable marble and other clocks by "Bramall" and others, Japanese large vases, handsome bronze and marble statues, first-rate engravings and chromolithographs in gilt frames, superior saddlery, Dutch work silver ware, first-class full-size slab billiard tables by "G. Wright and Co., first-rate breach-loading guns, rifles, &c. at Hammum Street, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 24th and following days, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable stock-in-trade belonging to Messrs. Jaffer Sallaman and Co., breaking up their Fort establishment.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the day before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1877.

**SUDANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.**
COME AND SEE.
SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.

A splendid and rare opportunity of securing choice and really hand made Oil Paintings and Oleograph in Fancy Gilt Frames by the best Artist of the day.

To be sold without reserve.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY. the 8th inst., at 1 p.m. at their Auction Room in Forbes Street No 12 to close account of the consignees M sers S. S. RICRISHNAJEE & Co have received instruction from the Consignee's Agent at Bombay.

Subjects are

Watering Through, Mad'mas Delhi Sedity, Contemplation on the Danube, New Year's Morning, Christmas Eve, Interrupted Dust, College by River Side, Egyptian Girl, Guardian Angels, Highland Cattle, Fisherman's Family, Bugatelle, English Coast, Innocence, Stag at Bay, Pluck, Watermill in the Valley, Hasle Catching Cold, Off Scarboro, Hastings, Oil Sketches, Winter Summer, Tastes on the sly, a Glap of the Best Moonlight, Fancy Pictures, After Business Hours, Baba's Amusement, Italian Boy and Girl, Lorna Meneria Sunset, a Present for Grandfather, First Cigar Winter in the Netherlands, Highland of Scotland, Winter in Bavaria, Miramar, Love Letter Autumn, Sheepford, Expectation, Cat Family, Painful Task, Prince of Wales, Music Lesson, Grape Gatherers, Old Story, Going to the Bath, What Party Please a Penny, Red Riding Hood, Grecian Lady, Summer Morning and Evening, The Bride Frozen River Ostend Harbour, Sheph herdess, Stay in Trouble, View in Switzerland, Sly Game, Plain Lithographic Pictures, Black ground Pictures in Maple Frames, Double and Single Photographic Frames, about 45 very superior various Views in Gilt and Maple Frames, about 4,734 feet Silver, Maple, Silt Moulding of different sizes, Assorted Paper Pictures, Engravings, Prints, Coloured, Lithographs, Plain Black ground hood, and various Chromos,

Property is now on view.

Catalogues are ready and can be had on application to the Auctioneer.

S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1877.

**DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,**
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BLACKWOOD CARVED FURNITURE, GREY PIECE GOODS AND SUNDRY ARTICLES

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 1 P M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room in Meadow Street, No 26

Blackwood carved circular sofa, dressing, washband, side, and work tables, sofas and cleopatras, ottomans, cane chairs, arm and without arm chairs, easy rocking and long arm chairs, ottoman settee, chiffoniers, round teapoys, cellarette, hat stands, black bedstead, iron single and double cots, child's cradles, glass door and other cupboards, cloth presses, chest of drawers, meat safes, sewing machines, foot stools, iron teapoys, all floor carpets, lamps and globes, colour liqueur bottles, pictures in frames, looking glasses, &c.

Also grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirting, T cloth, madapollams, jaconets, scarps, dhoties, chintzes, &c.,

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1877.

**MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.**
NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs MEHERJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Market on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 11 a.m., the right of collecting Squatters Fees, in the Fish Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Market and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside, under the eaves of the Markets for 1878 only, i. e., from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1878. For particulars and conditions of the Sale, inspect veiw, apply at the Municipal Commissioners Office Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets at Arthur Crawford Markets or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1877.

## BANKS.

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**
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All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W

## NOTICES.

**WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,**
FINANCIAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the public generally.—Messrs W. M and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission*.

*Remittances* in full MUST accompany instructions.

*Current* and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

**ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK.**
Lamp Pillars, Gas Lamps, Gates, Railings. Fountains, Vases, Verandahs, Conservatories. Staircases, and every description of Ironwork.

TURNER & ALLEN,
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ESTABLISHED 1847.

New and Choice Designs with Prices, are forwarded to any part of the world, on receipt of 12 stamps. Estimates for Works at Home and Abroad.

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Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street, London.
(LATE OF 203, UPPER THAMES STREET.)

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IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
*For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.*

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *taste less*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages as a cooling beverage, mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant,

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

A REAL LUXURY.
AN OZONISED SEA BATH.
CONDY'S OZONISED SEA SALT.

It consists not only of Purified Sea Salt, but contains in addition active Oxygen which renders the bath more like natural sea water.

In Tin cases of 7ins. each, Rs. 3.

LIMETTA CORDIAL,
THE
PURE LIME FRUIT JUICE CORDIAL.

A delightful Beverage in all seasons, diluted with water or blended with Spirits, Soda Water, &c. according to taste.

Per Pint, Re. 1; per quart, Re. 1-12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

*Now Ready.*
THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
DECEMBER 1877.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
*Indian Postage ½ Anna.*
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

THE GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Soraljee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Apollo & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhusawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)" Ceylon Observer," Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetji & Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ....Kellner & Co.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co.; Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Balchore.
Ootacamund....." Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad .....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
*(Madras Athenæum.)*

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

## NOTICES.

THE Undersigned begs to state that he has received a fresh consignment of celebrated HINKS'S 9-best Duplex K. O. Punkah Protector Hanging and TABLE LAMPS in great variety; they are burnt without smoke and perfectly storm-proof.

The Chimnies are guaranteed not to break from heat.

An early inspection is requested.

BHANJEE VEERJEE,
Shaik Memon Street, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATHEW CLARK & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

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ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
CIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
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HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS,
Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in
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